MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

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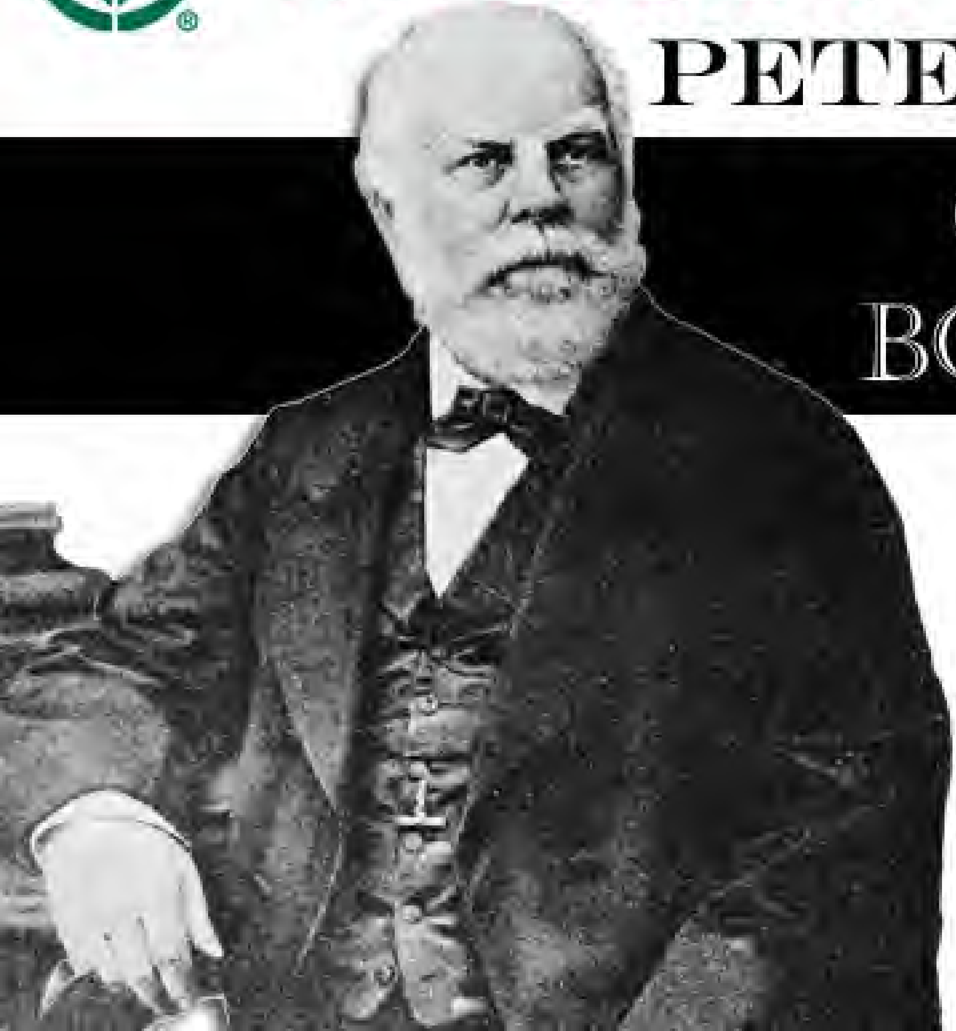

GEORGE ENGELMANN BOTANICAL NOTEBOOKS

Pagination Note:
Since many of the items lack a specific page number, the page number displayed online refers to the sequentially created number each item was given upon cataloging the materials.

Cereus lamprochlorus is an excellent base for grafting

1764 Hanke, Prag 9

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Aug 21st 1872

Galapagos group under the Equator
10 degrees west of the coast
of Ecuador

Galapagensis n. sp.

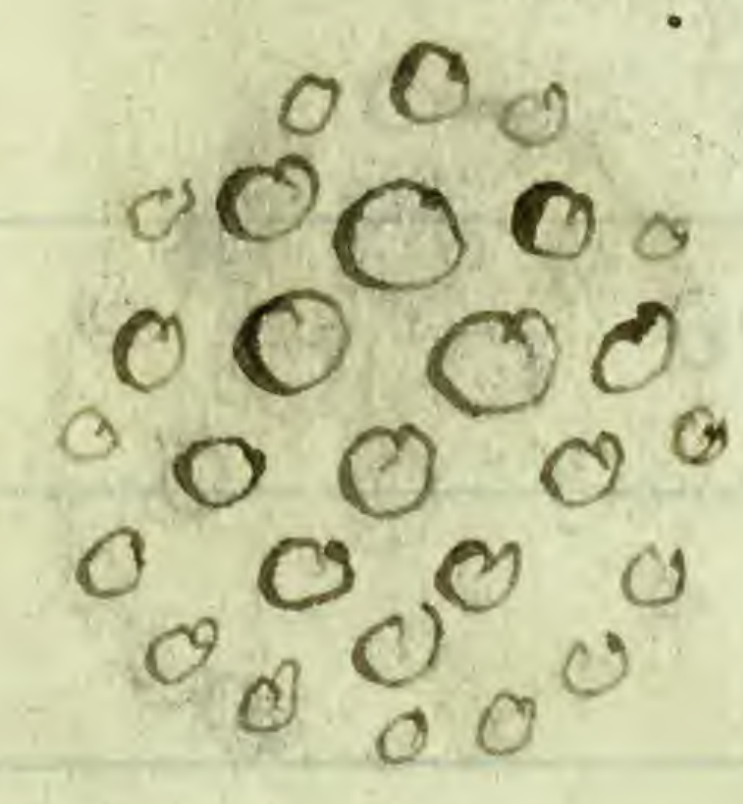
Cereus strigosus? multangularis? 1765

collected by L Agassiz on the Galapagos Islands – only species growing there and same found on all the larger islands of the group visited.

My specimen is columnar, 16 inches high 2 3/4 inch in diameter, below with 14, upwards 16 ribs, which are 1/2 inch apart, somewhat tuberculous – sinuate shallow, with shallow grooves between.

Areolae 2 lines in diameter with white short, permanent tomentum 2–3 lines apart.

Spines acicular, straight, very numerous, the larger ones directed upwards 1/2 – 2 3/4 inches long all of a reddish or yellowish grey; all the upper spines,



interior and exterior larger, lower ones smaller, 8 or 10 interior 12 – 16 exterior ones; one upper interior (rarely 2) much longer than the balance. shorter ones 3 – 12 or 14 lines long.

Near Cereus strigosus, Chili, said by Labouret to be the same as C. myriophyllus Gillies, which ought to be C. myriacanthus see Kew Notes Eulychnia, with 15 – 18 ribs and Cer. multangularis with 18 – 20 ribs – Salm's sect Multangulares. Most probably of the section Eulychnia

This is the section Multicostatae Salm Cact 1849 p. 43 to which erroneously C. dasyacanthus is added. –
Labouret p. 321 copies the same arrangement.
Probably all ~~true~~ species truly belonging here are from the west coast of South America.

Chs Darwin saw what is probably the same plant, but did not collect specimens. Henslow in Edinb. Mag. Zool & Bot vol 1. (1837) p. 466 says: Another Cactus was observed in these islands with the habit of Cereus peruvianus but only 2 or 3 feet high – it is the first plant that takes possession of the newly formed beds of lava.

Sept 21 1872

Cereus

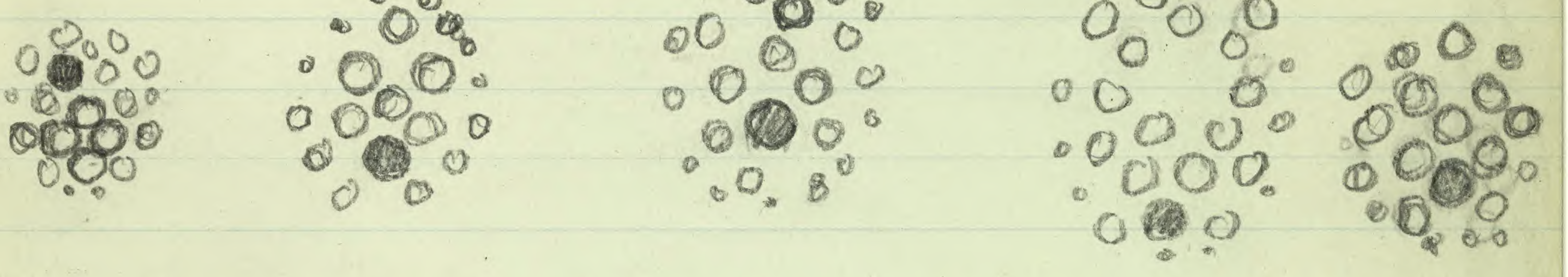
Serro de Montevideo L Agassiz 1872

The specimens before me are two branches 1½ feet long and nearly 2 inches in diameter, one with 8, the other with 9 ribs, one of them again branching, branchlets 1 inch diam. with 6 ribs

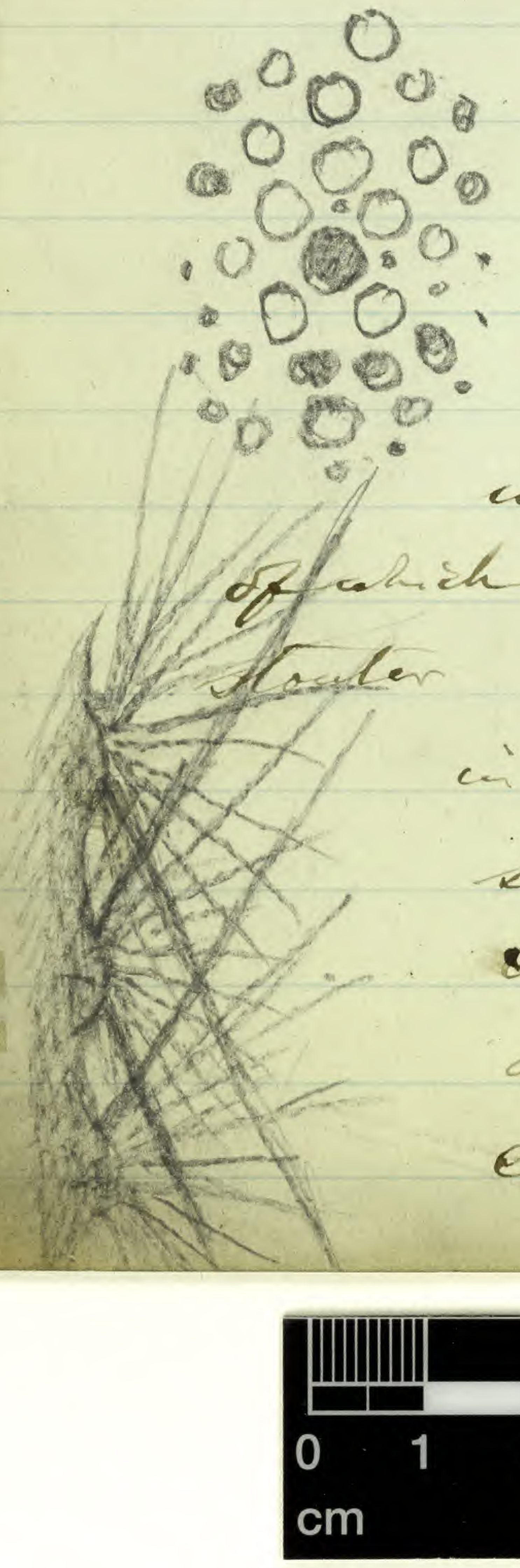
Ribs slightly sinuate, the large (4 l. diam) hemispherical areolae on a slight tubercle.

Areolae large, at first circular, at last oval, with short gray evanescent tomentum, rather close together, about 9 lines from centre to centre, (space between 6-7 lines)

Spines very numerous, stellate unequal, terete straight stout, exterior 3-4 lines, to interior 2 inches long, at first 18-25; in the larger older areolae 35-45 in number. Spines when young dark brown or black, old ones in one specimen remaining dark, in another becoming ashy or whitish.



1766

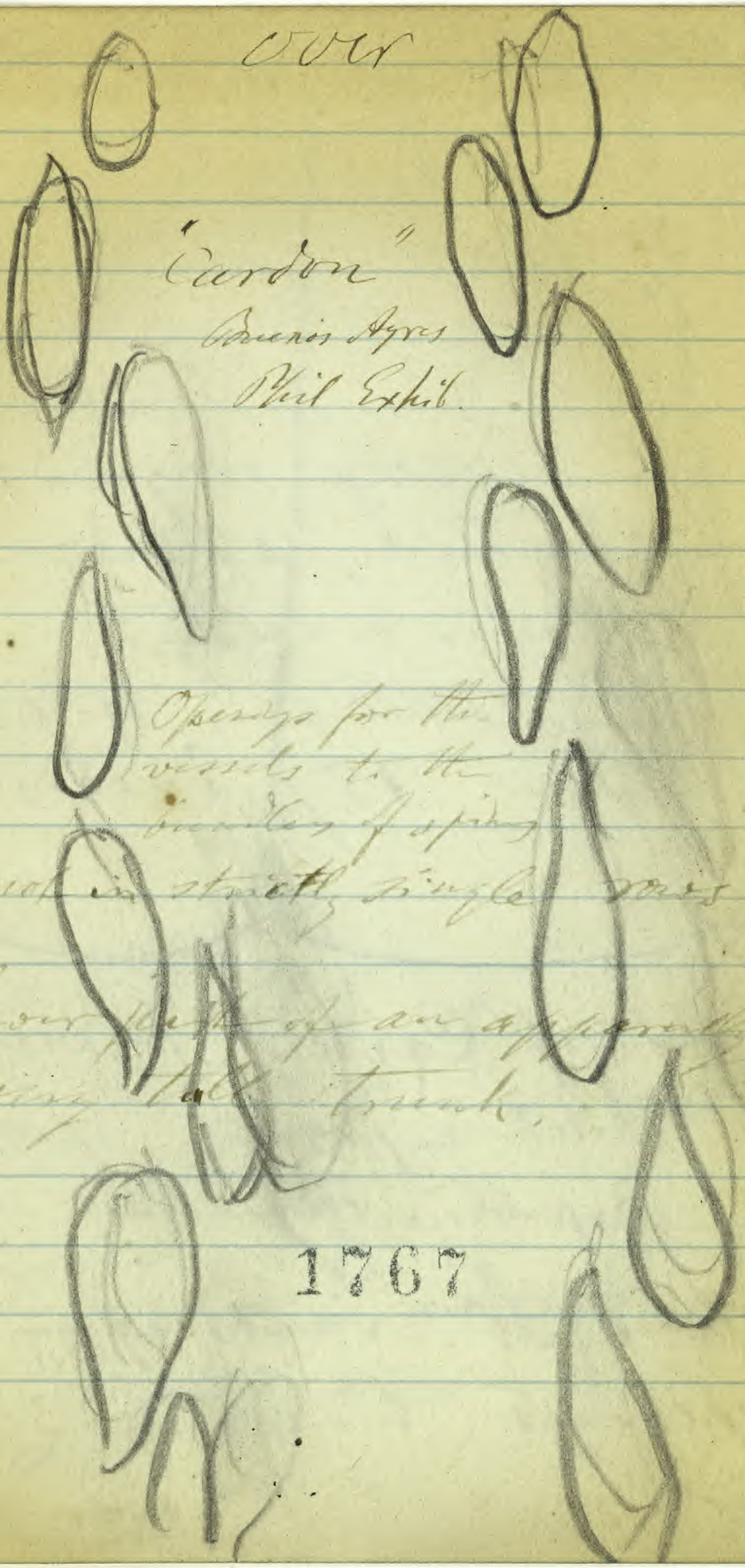


No regular radiating spines; 4 largest interior (central) ones, stoutest seem to be always recognizable, the lower usually the longest stoutest directed downward, usually at least 3-4 upper central ones, one of which conspicuously directed upward, sometimes stouter and longer than the lower ones. In older, larger branches there is also a set of lower interior spines — so that we find from 7 to 15 interior larger spines and 12 to 20 and more more or less exterior ones, gradually diminishing in size, the

~~& shortest~~

slenderest ones usually on the lower edge, over

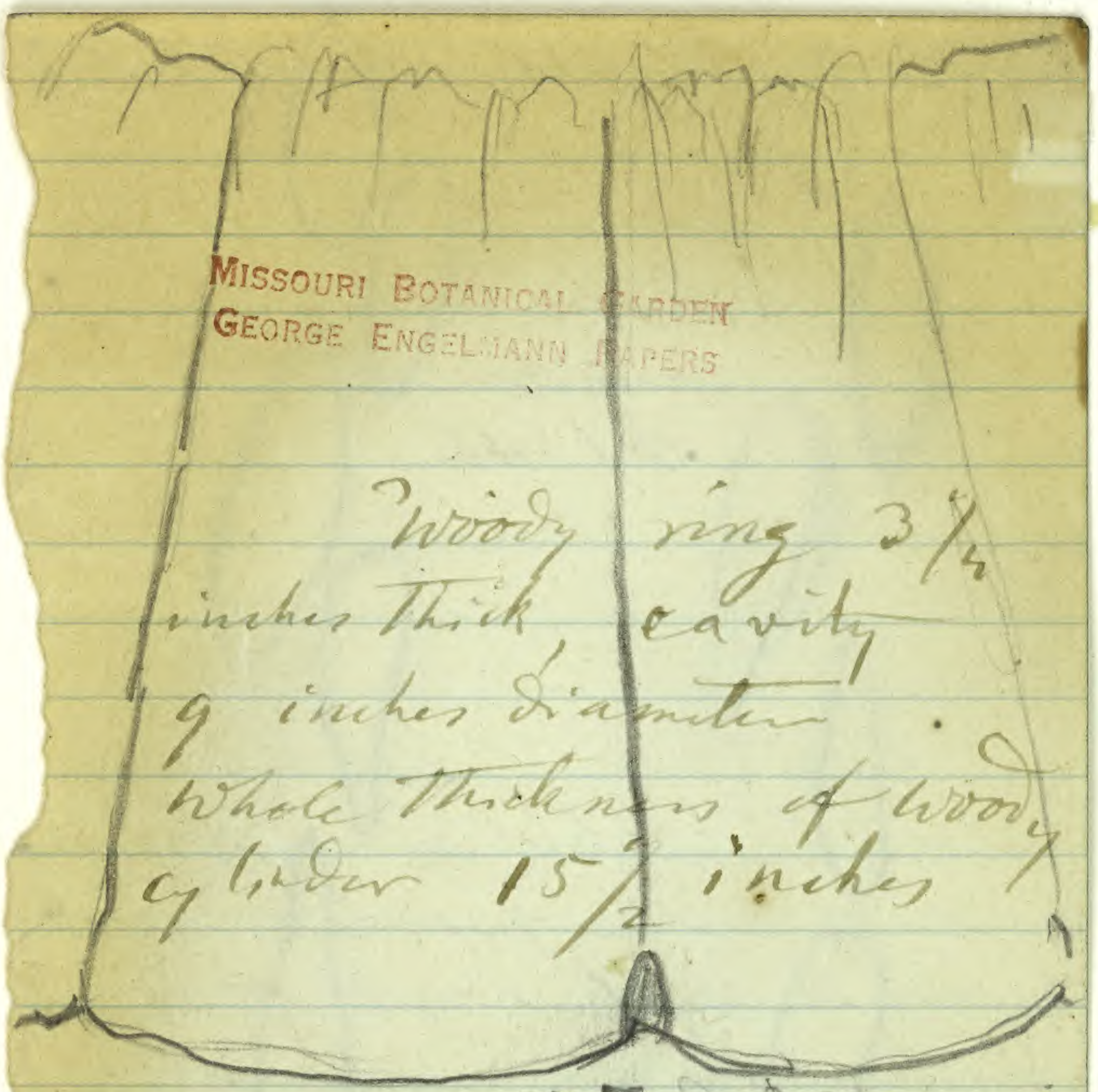
"Cardon"
Buenos Ayres
Phil Exhib.



Openings for the
vessels to the
bundles of spines
not in strictly single rows

Lower part of an apparently
single tall trunk.

1767



woody ring 3 1/2 inches thick, cavity 9 inches diameter. Whole thickness of woody cylinder 15 1/2 inches

Wood of "Cardon" (Cereus) ~~Cereus~~ Philad. Exposition from ~~Rep~~ Republic Argentina

about 30 rows of openings, indicating 30 ribs

over

inside cavity diameter
equal to length of this page
9"
x [illegible] of [illegible]
the [illegible] Cardon 32
est[illegible] [illegible]
and 30 rows of
Holes [illegible]
not quite regular

Cereus Emoryi Eng Sill Journ 14. p. 338
Nov 1852

Calif State Survey, Dr Wm H. Brewer,

16-19 ribs " yellow flowers; 2-4 feet high, Quite abundant San Luis Obispo, on rocky hills from Salinas Valley to Los Angeles; on the coast ranges

Meehan in Bot Gazette Jan 1883 publishes an observation on this species; the fruit opened and the seeds with the placentae were expelled and lodged among the spines of the plant

Cal 4-8

1768

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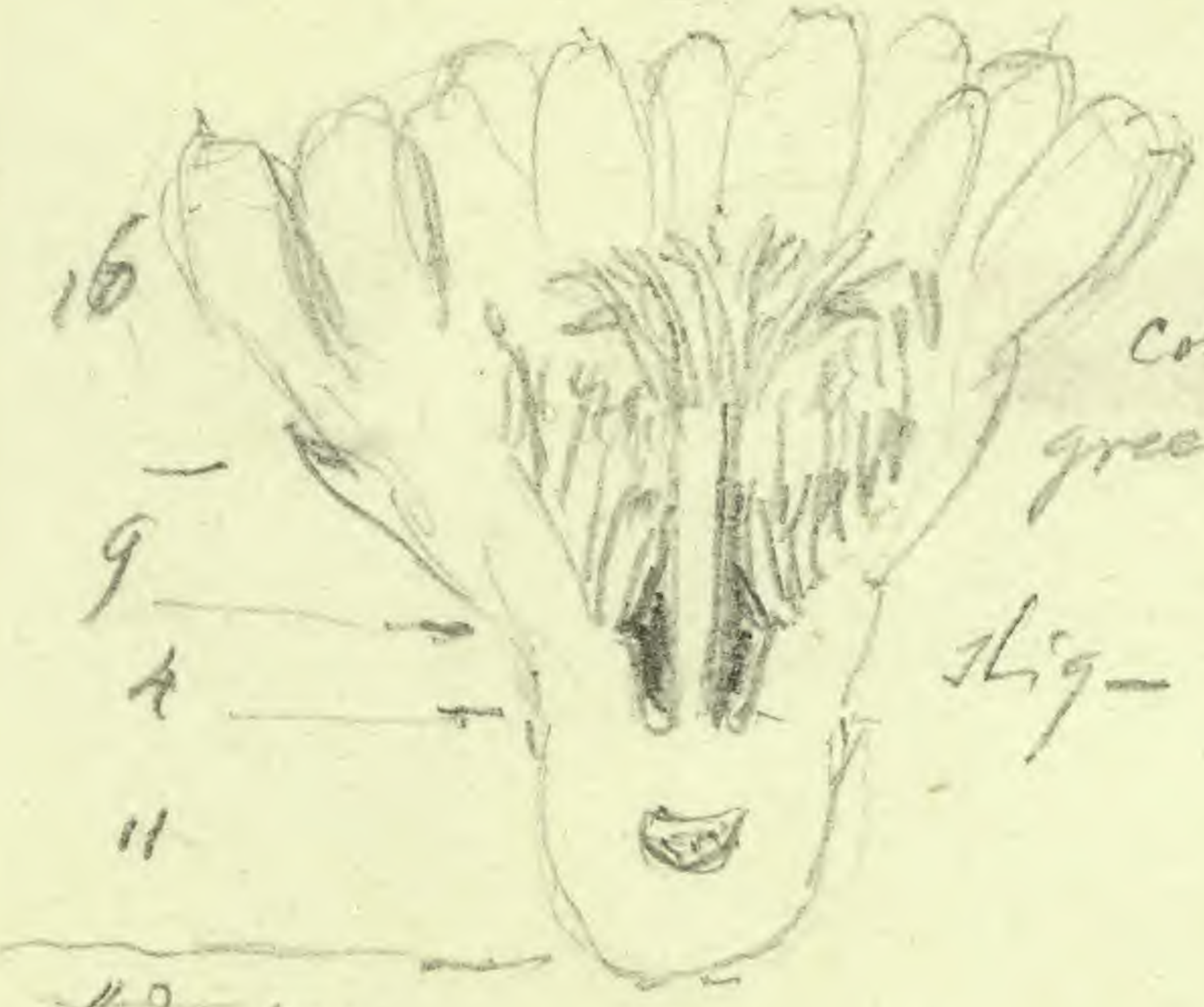
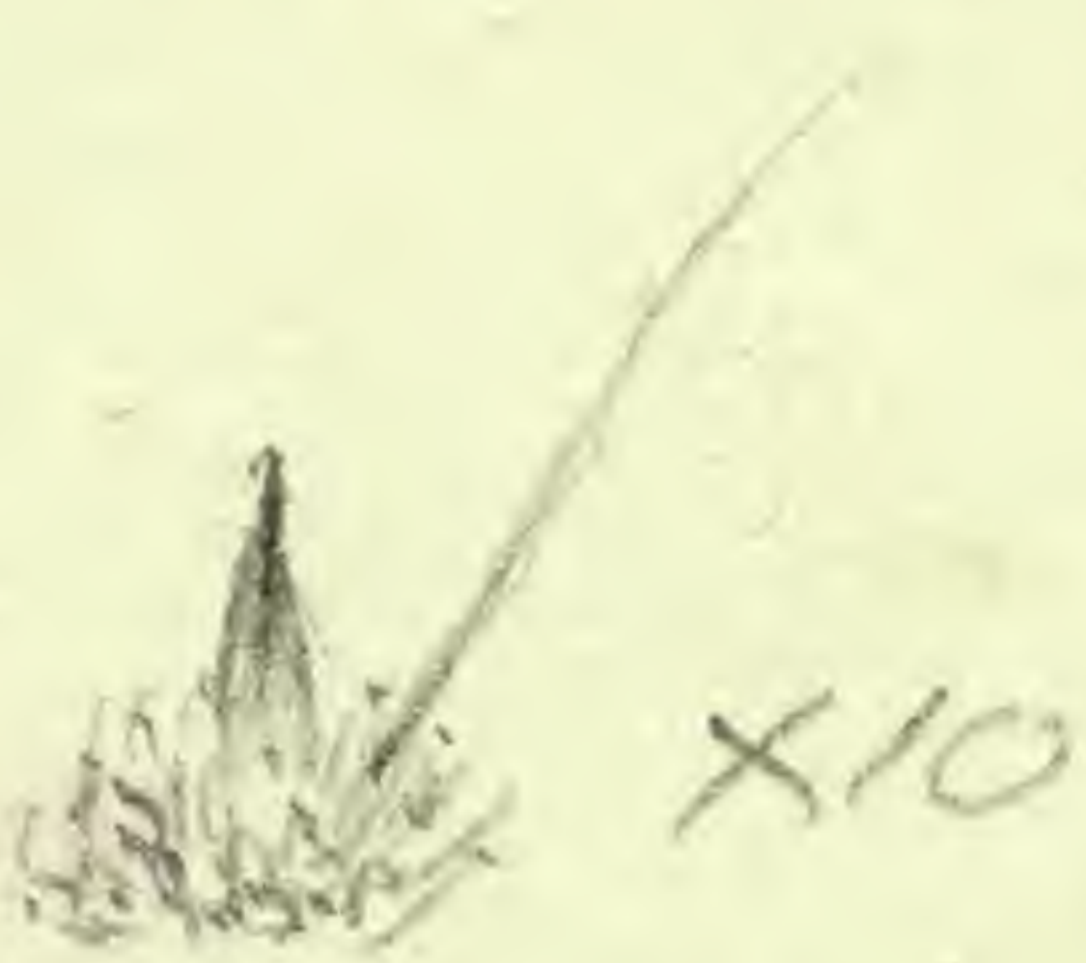
Cereus Emoryi May 3d 1876
from San Diego – fresh

1769



colour greenish-sulph yellow

stig— yellow 12-13

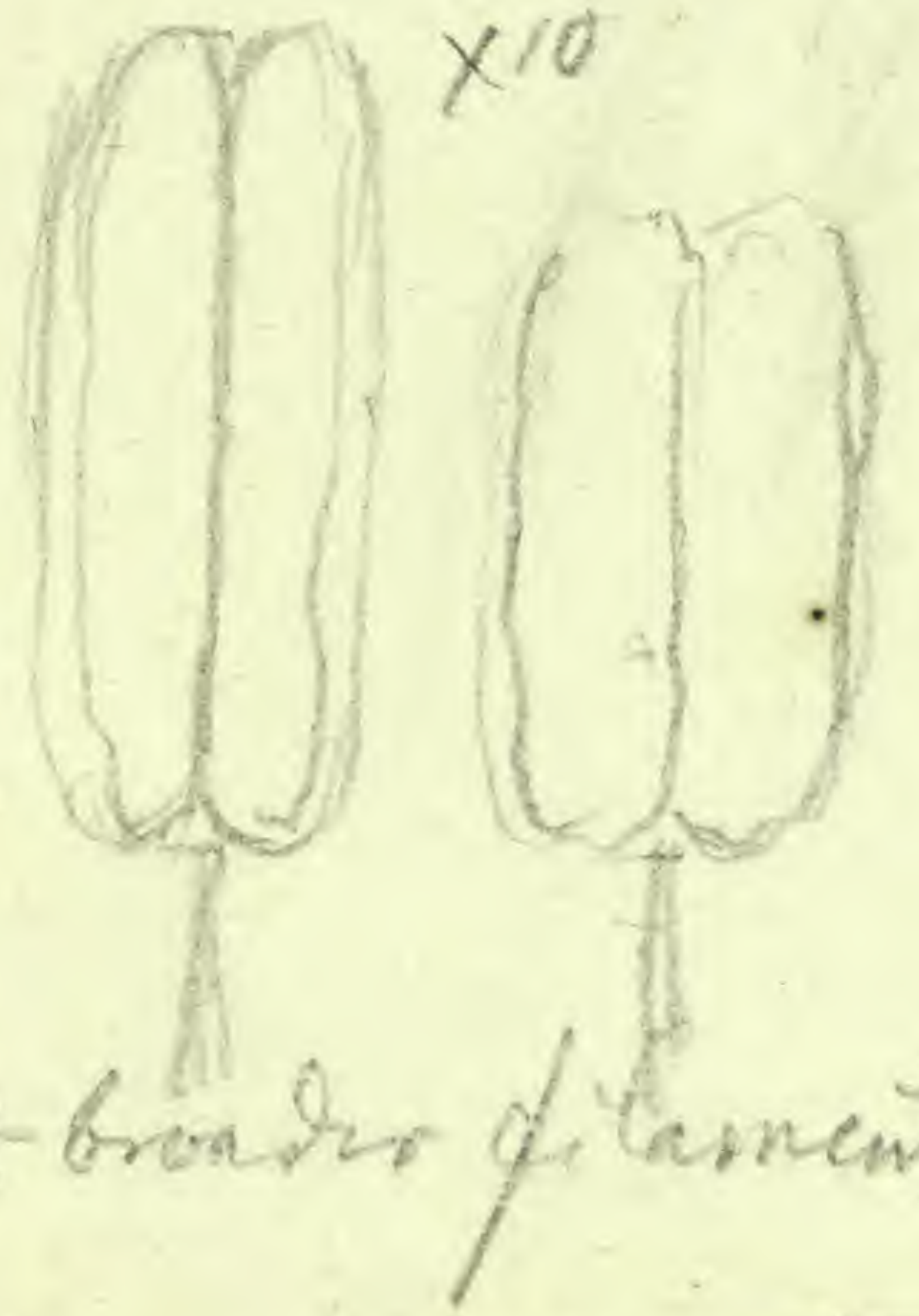


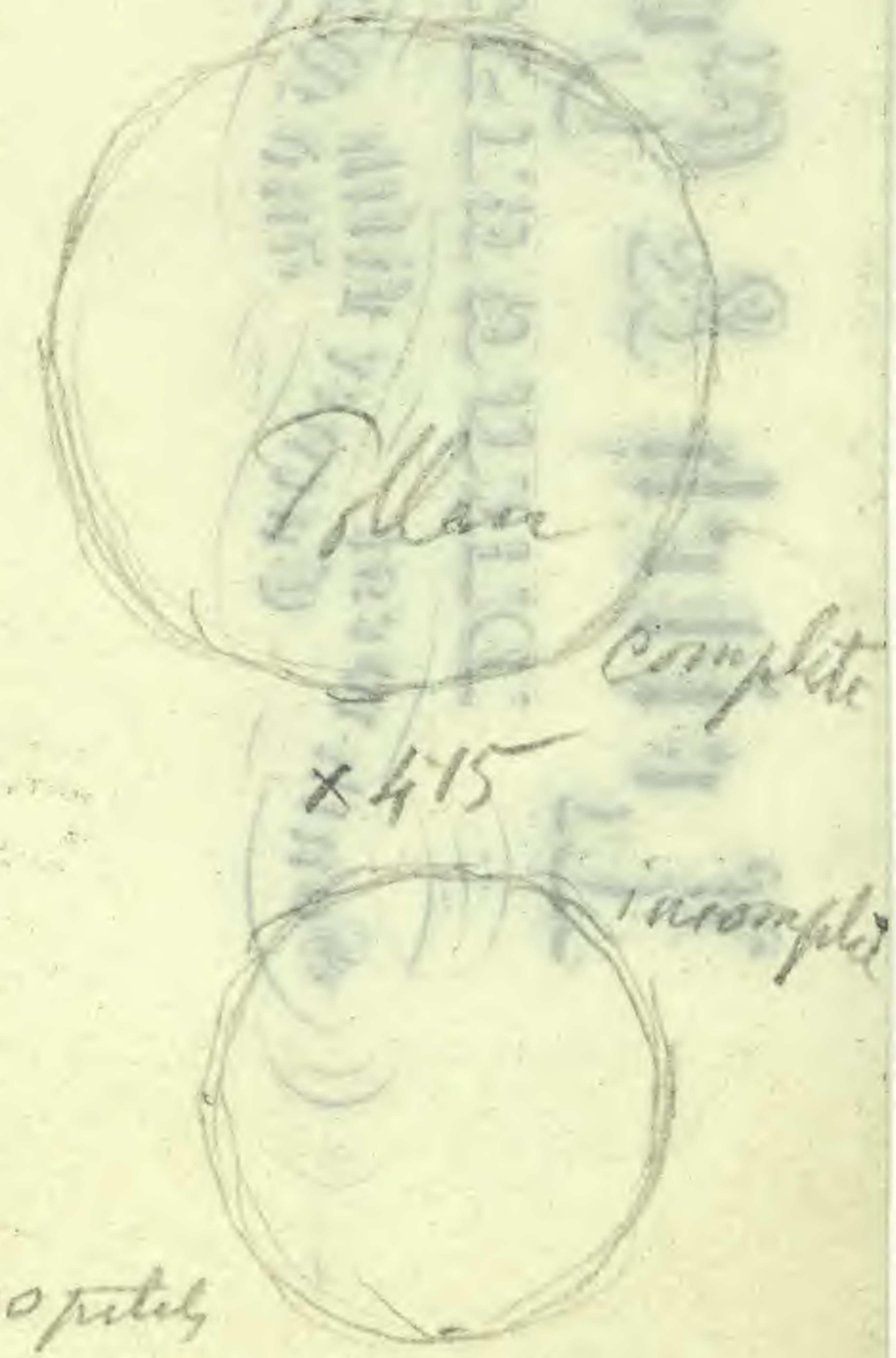
outer ovarian sepals subulate, tip redbrown

42 mm

Style 18 mm long
stigma 8 mm (13) number

petals 15 × 6





innermost stamen ring with broader filaments connate at base. and arched over the nectarian cavity

innermost anthers larger than others

25-30 petals
50 interior sepals
100 exterior "

Leitch & Corliss
DRUGGISTS
South-west Corner Fifth and Market Streets

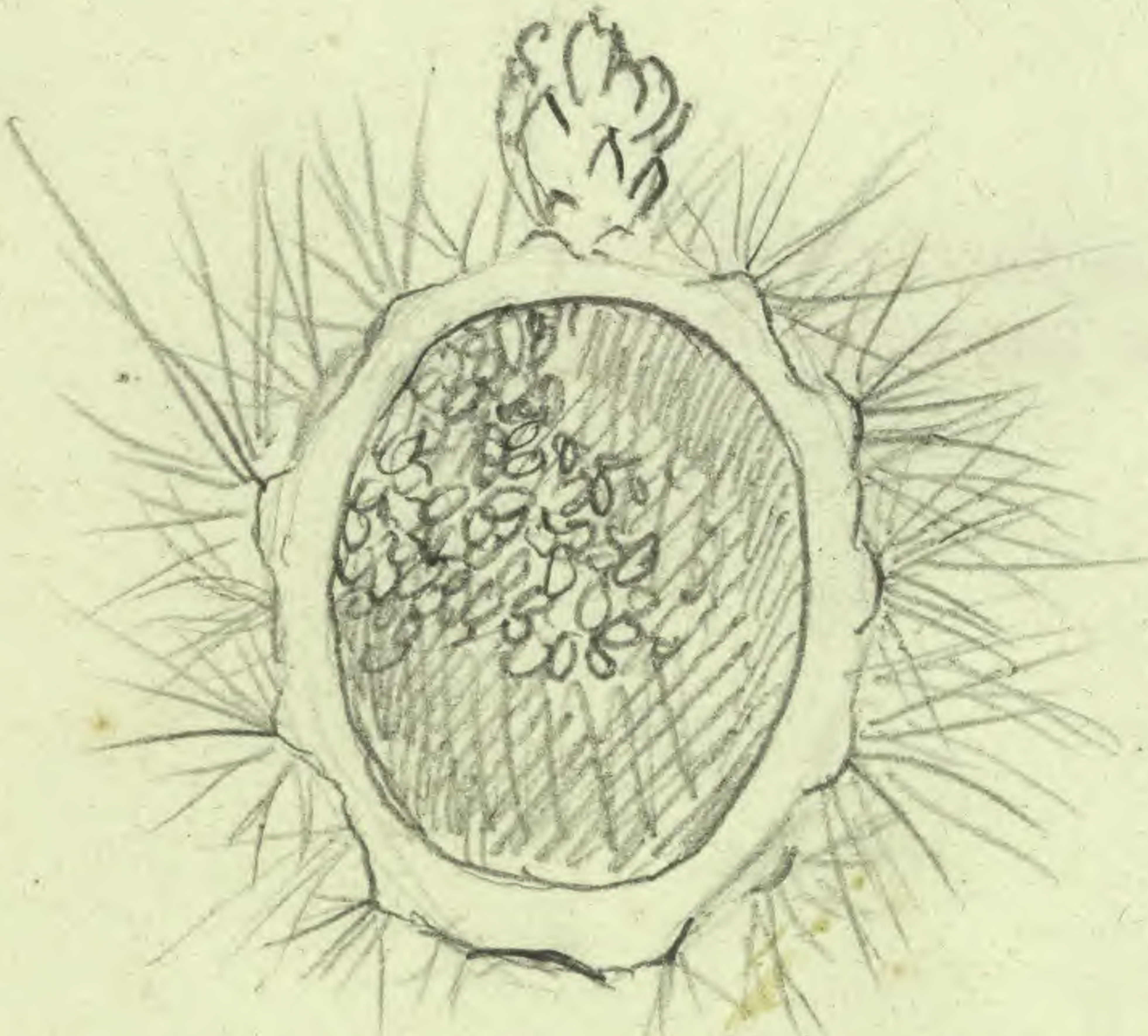
Cereus Emoryi

Octob 23 1875

San Diego

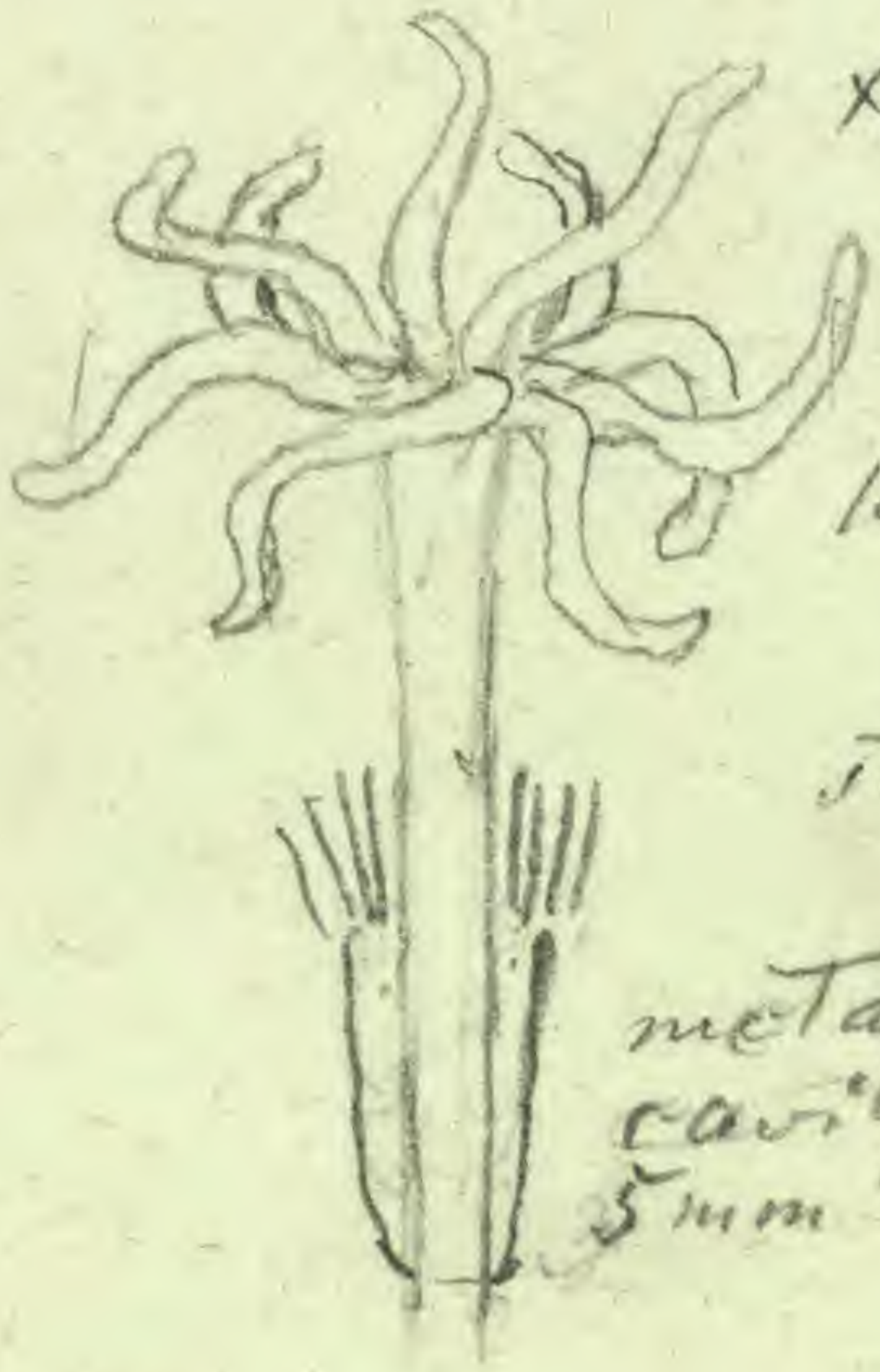
1770

fruit somewhat juicy but apparently soon drying up.



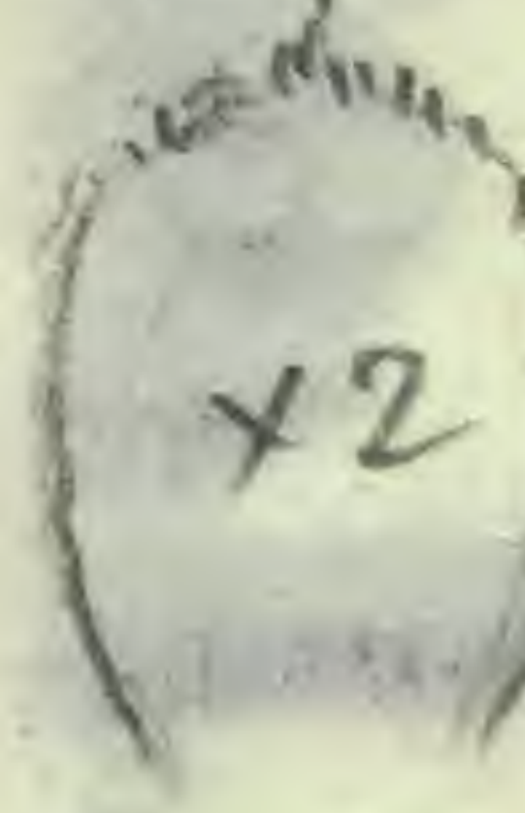
fruit fleshy, purplish, inside, greenish outside pulp dark purple, & with the numerous large black seeds almost black

18–21 rounded mucronulate, denticulate petals



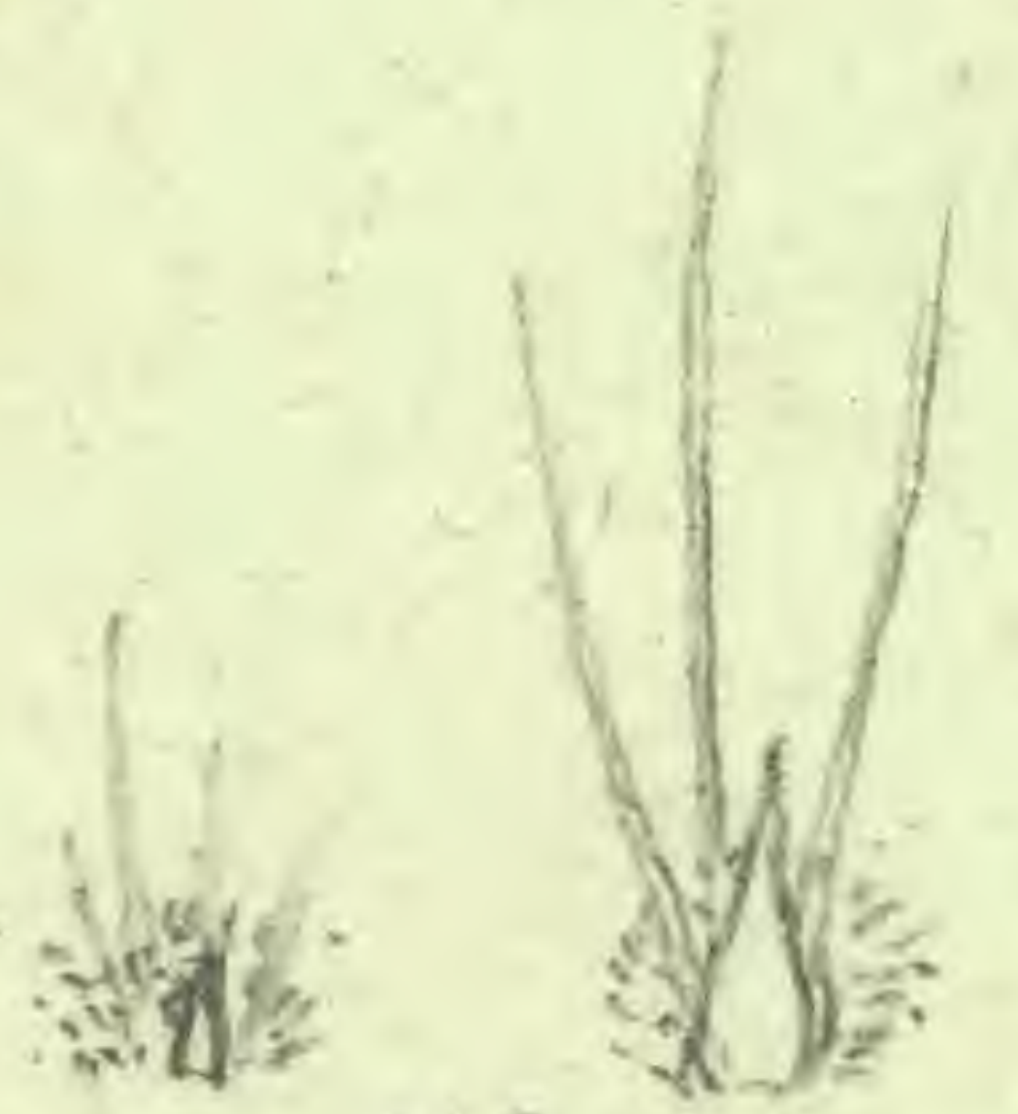
10 stigm. 6mm long } 18mm
style 12mm }

nectarian cavity 5mm



petal of bud

whole flower 32 mm



lower upper
ovarian sepal

petals 10
tot 12 { stam 7
{ nect. 5
ovary 10

flower 32 mm

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Alex. Leitch,
APOTHECARY & CHEMIST,
Cor. 4th & Olive Sts., St. Louis.

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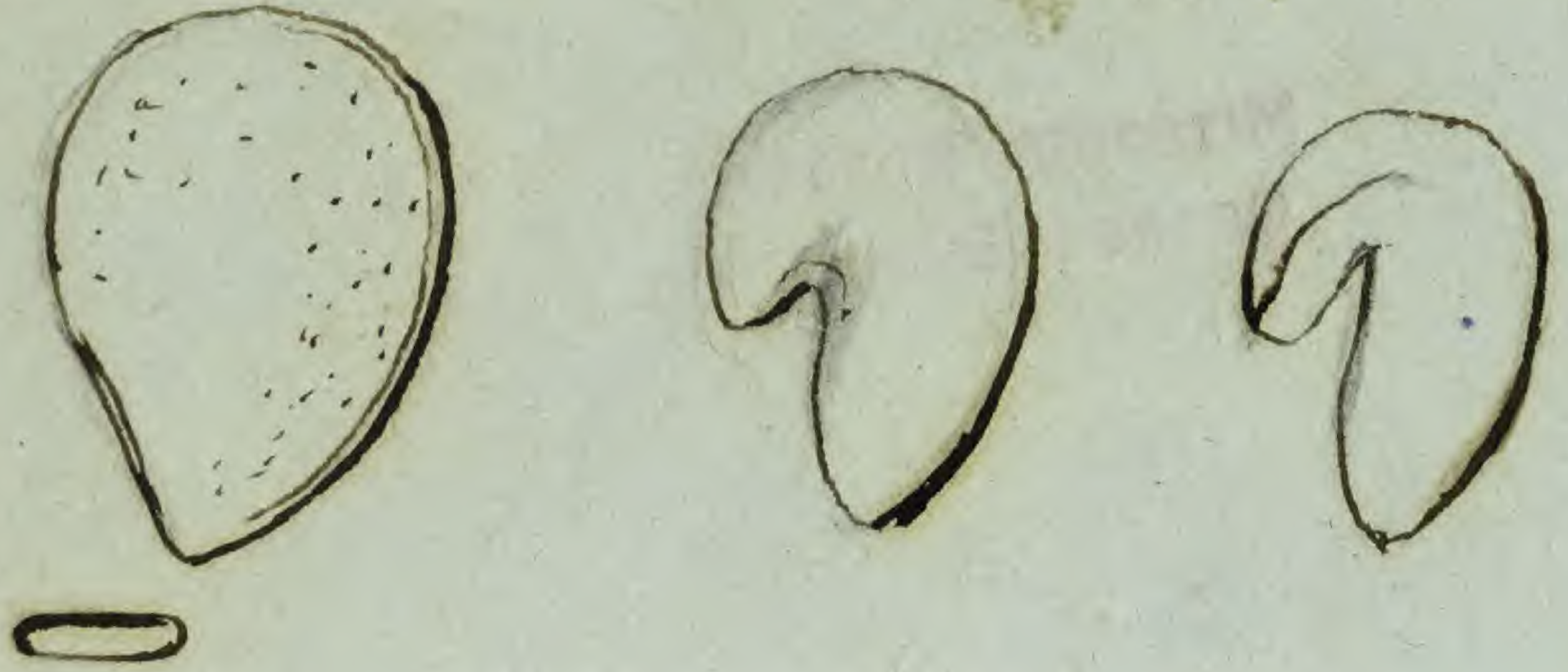
March 1856

4. Cer. Emoryi

San Diego.

Parry

see V. 8



Seed 0,4 long, obovate acute at base, strongly keeled, bluntly & slightly tuberculated; hilum ventral narrowly oblong

1771

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; Sill Journ 14 p. 338 (Nov 1852) Dec 1872

Cereus Emoryi Engelm. San Diego L Agassiz, Hassler Exped. 1872

Specimen before me is a single joint, ascending, clavate, 17 ribs, 7 inches high below 8 lines, upwards 1½ inches diameter, tuberculate closely beset with prominent hemispherical areolae 1½ lines
closely set   about 4 lines apart
in diameter, & bearing yellowish gray wool, and numerous interlacing bright yellow acicular spines. Exterior spines 3-5 lines long, in well developed part of plant about 35 or even 40; ~~exterior~~ interior spines 3-6 stouter 8-14 lines long, largest below, & porrected or a little decurved.

On lower part of clavate joint, all the spines are small and cover, stellately, the whole areola

1772

Wm M Gabb No. 4 Peninsula Calif 1867 1773

Cereus Emoryi Engelm Cact. Bound p 40 t. 60 fig 1-4

erecto diffusus ramosissimus, multicostatus; areolis orbiculatis approximatis; aculeis numerosissimis, acicularibus, gilvis minoribus 40-50 stellatis, interioribus plerumque 2 superpositis multo longioribus deflexis. floribus flavis

~~from~~ Rosario to lat 31°30' on gravelly plains (and to San Diego, Parry). Grows 3-4 feet high, but very straggling, ~~st~~ branches 1-2 inches in diameter, densely covered with the interlacing acicular spines. Ribs sharp abt 8 or 9. Areola orbicular, pulvinate, 4 mm diamtr scarcely twice as far apart. Smaller Smaller spines stellately covering the areola 5-12 mm long; larger ones 3 to 5 cent long deflexed. For descr. of flower and fruit see elsewhere.

No 4 Ce
ly species, 3.
5; branches
wider; the
much more
dulce, ofte
long slender
of each group
and yellow.
soft; used
filled with to
from Rosan

taceae of the
fornian
insula
Gabb 1867

No. 4 Cereus (Chorea Cardon) [C. Emoryi Eng] A smaller species, 3-4 feet high, with a habit, intermediate between No. 3 and 5; branches 1 to 2 inches in diameter, cylindrical, grooves 1/4 inch wide; the branches having a tendency to an erect position but much more straggling in their arrangement than the Pitahaya dulce, often drooping; profusely covered with a large number of long slender yellowish spines, radiating, the central one or two of each group much longer than the others. Flowers small and yellow. Fruit unknown. Woody skeleton cylindrical soft; used by the natives for cigars, when cleaned out and filled with tobacco. Only found on the gravelly plains from Rosario to about Lat. 31° 30' N.

Notes on Cacti

According to A Schott
the following figures in Mex. Bound. Rep.
vol. I refer to:

Cereus giganteus pl. 41. 43. 44. 46 54. 55

C. Thurberi pl. 48. 49. & plate opp. p. 122
C. Engelmanni pl. 45. 54. & plate opp. p. 122
C. Schottii pl. 51

1774

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Was ist

pl. 1 on Rio del Norte Yucca mit Namen

8. 9. Fouquiera mit Agave?

27. Yucca ? Agave? Dasylir?

p. 122 col^d plate C. Thurb. f.

Agav. parviflor. leaves linear from a broad base??

pl 42 Y. baccata?

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Cereus, Tepic, Hartweg, with delicious fruit, Pitaya in May

trunk 2-4 feet high, 1-1½ feet thick, branches triangular

20-30 feet high — climbing?

Why not triangularis?

1775

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PARTMENT OF
AGRIC
Washington, D.C.

elmann

Dear

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last year

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394. Schott. Yucatan 1865 ?

Cer. variabilis ?

Common throughout the Country in all Localities

Crimson somewhat angled berry much cherished

by Man & Beast

1776

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Cereus Pecten aboriginum

seedlings have 7 ribs

1777

(Parry)

3 inches high — Decemb 1870, sown in March before

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L. O. WOODRUFF,

Druggist,

Cor. Sixth St. & Washington Ave,

Opposite Lindell Hotel

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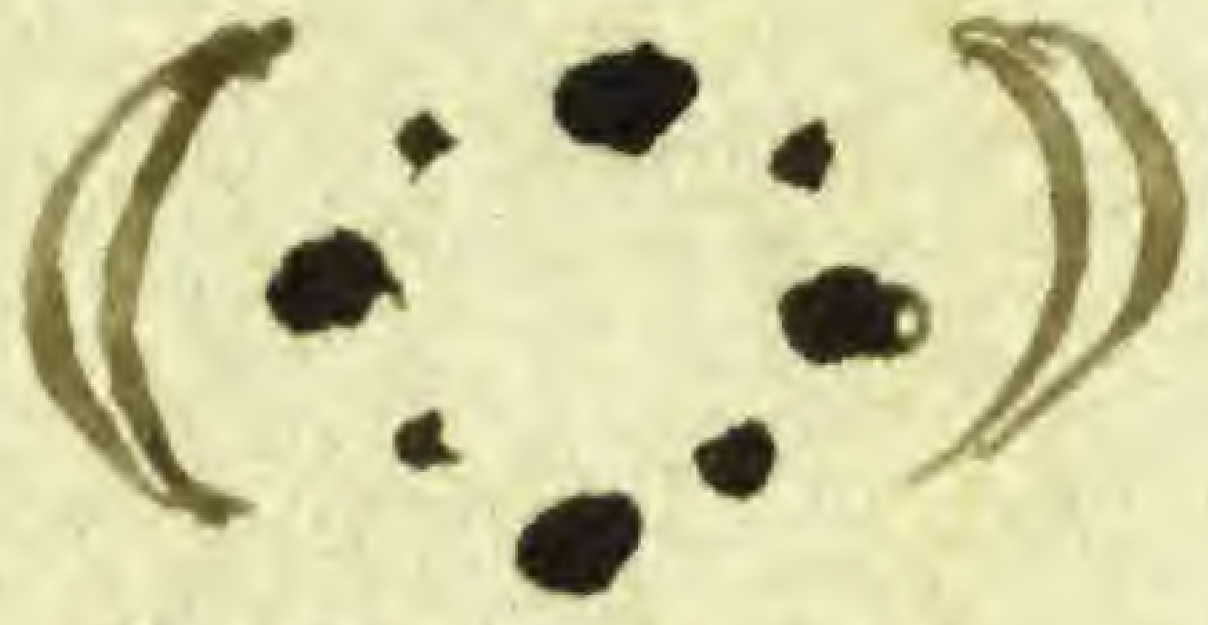
Cereus Pecten Aboriginum Engelm

planted March 1870, Dr Palmer's Sonora seed

Now, March 1871, 2 inches high, obovate, 8 ribs, 4 primary and 4 secondary ones, but all apparently just from above the large fleshy still persistent Cotyledons, the primary a little lower than the others commencing.

1778



Cotyledons & 8 ribs

10-12 spines, upper shorter, lower and 1-3 interior ones longer.

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